

XXVIII CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

THE DRAFT AND UNNATURALIZED RESIDENTS.

Mr. MORGAN (Ind., N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of New-York remonstrating against the exemption of unnaturalized residents from the draft.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

The Enrollment bill was then taken up.

Mr. GROVES (Ind., Ind.) said that his opinion of yesterday, that the compensation money did not release the State from the draft was erroneous, and that the compensation bill upon it by the Secretary of War was correct.

He thought it impossible to conceive the compensation clause in any other way than that the prostration of substitutes or the payment of commuted money exempted States from the draft.

Mr. CLARK (N. Y.) offered an amendment, providing that compensation money shall be applied by the War Dept. in the obtaining of substitutes in the districts from which the drafted persons shall be sent to the State.

Mr. GROVES (Ind., Ind.) did not desire that colored men should be enlisted to fill up the quota of a State, he would like the word "white" to be contracted "white man." The colored men were enlisted by the general government, and colored men, some of whom abandoned our cause, and myself. Among the number of these were Mr. Lamar and Mr. Trowbridge. For Mr. Lamar had business of importance (one suit alone involving \$10,000) to transact, and with Mr. Trowbridge my intercourse was pleasant and social. The rebellion burst out, and strange developments exhibited themselves. Not only private citizens, but officers of the Army and Navy of high position and repute appeared among the enemies of the Union. The relations between us and those who left us were cut at once ended.

The colored men should not be accepted as substitutes for their superior.

Mr. DAVIS (Conf., Ky.) said that a large proportion of the slaves of Kentucky was performed by slaves, and yet the Secretary of War had not sent over a single slave to white men in the Border States, thus depriving those States of its laboring class to serve as substitutes for Southern laboring men, who were kept at home.

Mr. WILSON (Ind., Ind.) was glad that the Government was about establishing the policy in regard to slaves, which he (Mr. Wilson) had urged upon them for four months past.

Mr. JOHNSON (Conf., Md.) said that the people of Maryland did not believe that the colored troops could do the duty of white men. In their estimation they are not equal to officers in reference to the recruiting of slaves and upon occasions of elections on the Eastern Shore of that State. If such proceedings had not been manifested, he did not believe the representatives in the other House (Mr. Harris) would now hold his seat, as he owed it alone to military interference in the elections. Mr. (John) Johnson believed from the representations of Northern journals, that there was much disloyalty in the North as in Maryland.

Mr. GROVES would wish the word "white" substituted in the bill at all.

Mr. CLARK thought that the negroes should be put under the protection of the National Government. His amendment was intended to stimulate the enlistment of negroes, so that there would be no occasion for another call upon the States.

Mr. GROVES' amendment was rejected by 26 to 14.

Mr. DOUGLASS (Wash., Wis.) offered an amendment providing that veteran troops requesting shall be entitled to one quota of the district in which they originally enlisted.

The amendment was adopted, by 27 to 11.

Another amendment was adopted, providing that the compensation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the procurement of substitutes for the Congressional District where the draft takes place, and that colored troops shall be credited to the State, from which they have enlisted.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE (Ind., Ill.) offered an amendment requiring the President to call out and equip one hundred thousand men for one hundred days, with the single object of driving out the Rebel Army in Virginia and releasing the Union prisoners at and around Rich-

mond.

Mr. WILSON wanted to know what one hundred thousand regulars would be against Lee's veteran army.

Mr. THOMAS thought that if we said to the people of the South, "We will not let you have your slaves,"

they would be more inclined to give up their slaves.

Mr. GROVES' amendment was rejected by 27 to 11.

The motion was adopted.

The amendment, as amended, was then rejected, whereupon, at 5 o'clock p.m., the Senate adjourned.

A Wisconsin College Destroyed by Fire.

RACINE, Wis., Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

The North College building was destroyed by fire to-day. The scholars are all safe. Loss, \$1,500, insurance \$500.

The Snow on the Alleghany Mountains.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

The snow in the mountain passes and on the roads is commencing to melt rapidly.

The Ohio River Frozen Over.

WHEELING, W. Va., Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Ohio River is frozen over, except just at this place. Teams were crossing to-day on the ice between Beloit and Benwood.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following calendar was fixed for Monday, Jan. 18.—Nos. 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72. The court adjourned to Monday, the 19th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock.

Military Obsequies.

ALBANY, Jan. 17, 1864.

The obsequies of the deceased members of the 16th Regiment, who died while in the service of the United States in the South-West, took place to-day and were very imposing. Among those participating in the ceremonies were the Governor and staff, the 25th and 10th Regiments, the Invincible Corps, the Fire Department, and the 5th Regiment, Col. Legrand, who have re-enlisted and are on their way from the West to New York to recruit.

Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1864.

The Press has received a dispatch from Pittsburgh, stating that the mail train due at Pittsburgh at 4 o'clock this afternoon broke through the iron bridge at the foot of river, near Tyrone. The number of the cars were 12, and the engine, which had been drawn by two horses, was 10. The fire was to the right, and was destroyed, together with the masts. No persons were killed, but several were injured, whose names are unknown.

Weather Report.

CINCINNATI, January 17, 1864.

Thawing all day. Clear. Thermometer 42 degrees.

Government Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17, 1864.

The sales of Five-Twentieths on Saturday amounted to \$4,500,000, and during the week to \$14,500,000.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 17, 1864.

A fire this morning, at No. 25 Tremont street, caused damage amounting to \$8,000 or \$10,000. Mr. Parante, a teacher of dancing, and Restane & Skinner, apothecaries, were the principal sufferers, mostly insured.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 17, 1864.

The Steamship Bohemian, Capt. Borland, sailed for London and Liverpool at 10 o'clock last night.

St. Louis Markets—The Weather.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

Since the suspension of navigation, the markets are very quiet. There was considerable movement in provisions and to-day, sales \$3,000. Stale \$60; 2,500 Billed \$60; 3,000 Bills at \$60; 1,800 Bills at \$120.

The weather has been quite mild for a few days past, and the underwriters are taking measures to protect the steamboats at the levees when the ice breaks up. The ferry boats have been trying to open the channel across the river for two days without success. Heavily laden wagons continue to cross on the ice.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1864.

The propeller Thomas Swan, from New-York to Fortress Monroe and Washington, with a valuable cargo of Government stores, ran ashore at two o'clock yesterday morning, twenty miles south of Cape Henry. Capt. Almsworth, a seaman, was on board with three steamer. He sent back to-day for assistance to lighter the propeller. With very favorable weather we may get off.

A CASE.**To the Public.**

The newspapers of yesterday and to-day contain a brief correspondence in which my name occurs. I cannot admit that it is necessary to justify myself against any imputation of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, because, whatever may be the conduct of the administration, my duty to my country and to my State did not open it by the Secretary of War was correct.

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LATER FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Brazil and Ecuador and Ecuador Drawing to an End—Insurrection in New-Granada.

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